

**Listing of Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-37. (Cancelled)

38. (New) A method for forming an elastomeric glove, the method comprising:  
dipping a hand-shaped former into at least one bath containing an elastomeric material to form a substrate body, the substrate body having an inner surface and an outer surface that define a hand-shaped cavity, the inner surface being positioned adjacent to the hand-shaped former;

applying a hydrogel coating and a lubricant coating to the outer surface of the substrate body while the inner surface of the substrate body remains adjacent to the hand-shaped former, wherein the hydrogel coating has a thickness of from about 0.1 to about 20 micrometers, wherein the lubricant coating comprises a silicone emulsion; and

thereafter, stripping the glove from the hand-shaped former without the use of an antiblocking powder, wherein the glove is inverted so that the outer surface of the substrate body applied with the hydrogel coating is configured to face a user's hand when inserted into the hand-shaped cavity.

39. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the elastomeric material of the substrate body includes an emulsion-based elastomeric material.

40. (New) The method of claim 39, wherein the emulsion-based elastomeric material is selected from the group consisting of natural rubber latex, isoprene polymers, chloroprene polymers, vinyl chloride polymers, butadiene polymers, styrene-butadiene polymers, carboxylated styrene-butadiene polymers, acrylonitrile-butadiene

polymers, carboxylated acrylonitrile-butadiene polymers, acrylonitrile-styrene-butadiene polymers, carboxylated acrylonitrile-styrene-butadiene polymers, derivatives thereof, and combinations thereof.

41. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the elastomeric material of the substrate body includes natural rubber latex.

42. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the hydrogel coating is formed by crosslinking a hydrogel-forming polymer to form a substantially water-insoluble hydrogel network.

43. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein the hydrogel-forming polymer is formed from at least one monomer that is hydrophilic and water-soluble.

44. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein the monomer is selected from the group consisting of vinyl pyrrolidones, hydroxyethyl acrylates, hydroxyethyl methacrylates, hydroxypropyl acrylates, hydroxypropyl methacrylates, acrylic acids, methacrylic acids, acrylic esters, methacrylic esters, vinyl pyridines, acrylamides, vinyl alcohols, ethylene oxides, derivatives thereof, and combinations thereof.

45. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the monomer is selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethyl acrylates, hydroxyethyl methacrylates, hydroxypropyl acrylates, derivatives thereof, and combinations thereof.

46. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the hydrogel coating further contains an active agent capable of imparting a benefit to a user.

47. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the active agent is a drug, a skin-conditioner, a botanical agent, or combinations thereof.

48. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the active agent is releasable from the hydrogel coating when the coating is contacted with an aqueous environment.

49. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.1 wt.% to about 10 wt.%.

50. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.25 wt.% to about 5 wt.%.

51. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.3 wt.% to about 1 wt.%.

52. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the lubricant coating contains a surfactant.

53. (New) The method of claim 38, further comprising chlorinating the glove.

54. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein chlorination is conducted prior to stripping the glove from the hand-shaped former.

55. (New) A method for forming an elastomeric article, the method comprising:  
dipping a former into at least one bath containing an elastomeric material to form a substrate body, wherein the elastomeric material of the substrate body includes natural rubber latex, and combinations thereof, the substrate body having an inner surface and an outer surface that define a cavity, the inner surface being positioned adjacent to the former;

applying a hydrogel coating and a lubricant coating to the outer surface of the substrate body while the inner surface of the substrate body remains adjacent to the former, wherein the lubricant coating comprises a silicone emulsion; and

thereafter, stripping the elastomeric article from the former without the use of an antiblocking powder, wherein the elastomeric article is inverted so that the outer surface of the substrate body applied with the hydrogel coating and the lubricant coating is configured to face a user's skin when inserted into the cavity.

56. (New) The method of claim 55, wherein the hydrogel coating is formed by crosslinking a hydrogel-forming polymer to form a substantially water-insoluble hydrogel network.

57. (New) The method of claim 55, wherein the hydrogel-forming polymer is formed from at least one monomer that is hydrophilic and water-soluble.

58. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the monomer is selected from the group consisting of vinyl pyrrolidones, hydroxyethyl acrylates, hydroxyethyl methacrylates, hydroxypropyl acrylates, hydroxypropyl methacrylates, acrylic acids, methacrylic acids, acrylic esters, methacrylic esters, vinyl pyridines, acrylamides, vinyl alcohols, ethylene oxides, derivatives thereof, and combinations thereof.

59. (New) The method of claim 55, wherein the hydrogel coating further contains an active agent capable of imparting a benefit to a user.

60. (New) The method of claim 55, wherein the lubricant coating contains a surfactant.

61. (New) The method of claim 55, further comprising chlorinating the elastomeric prior to stripping the article from the former.

62. (New) The method of claim 55, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.1 wt.% to about 10 wt.%.

63. (New) The method of claim 55, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.25 wt.% to about 5 wt.%.

64. (New) The method of claim 55, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.3 wt.% to about 1 wt.%.

65. (New) A method for forming an elastomeric glove, the method comprising:  
dipping a hand-shaped former into at least one bath containing an elastomeric material to form a substrate body, the substrate body having an inner surface and an outer surface that define a hand-shaped cavity, the inner surface being positioned adjacent to the hand-shaped former;

applying a hydrogel coating and a lubricant coating to the outer surface of the substrate body while the inner surface of the substrate body remains adjacent to the hand-shaped former, wherein the hydrogel coating is formed from a monomer selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethyl acrylates, hydroxyethyl methacrylates, hydroxypropyl acrylates, derivatives thereof, and combinations thereof, wherein the lubricant coating comprises a silicone emulsion; and

thereafter, stripping the glove from the hand-shaped former without the use of an antiblocking powder, wherein the glove is inverted so that the outer surface of the substrate body applied with the hydrogel coating is configured to face a user's hand when inserted into the hand-shaped cavity.

66. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the elastomeric material of the substrate body includes an emulsion-based elastomeric material.

67. (New) The method of claim 66, wherein the emulsion-based elastomeric material is selected from the group consisting of natural rubber latex, isoprene

polymers, chloroprene polymers, vinyl chloride polymers, butadiene polymers, styrene-butadiene polymers, carboxylated styrene-butadiene polymers, acrylonitrile-butadiene polymers, carboxylated acrylonitrile-butadiene polymers, acrylonitrile-styrene-butadiene polymers, carboxylated acrylonitrile-styrene-butadiene polymers, derivatives thereof, and combinations thereof.

68. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the elastomeric material of the substrate body includes natural rubber latex.

69. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the hydrogel coating further contains an active agent capable of imparting a benefit to a user.

70. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the hydrogel coating has a thickness of from about 0.1 to about 20 micrometers.

71. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the lubricant coating contains a surfactant.

72. (New) The method of claim 65, further comprising chlorinating the glove.

73. (New) The method of claim 72, wherein chlorination is conducted prior to stripping the glove from the hand-shaped former.

74. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.1 wt.% to about 10 wt.%.

75. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.25 wt.% to about 5 wt.%.

76. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.3 wt.% to about 1 wt.%.